MEN NEW BOOKS

sort Glenesk and the "Morning Post Mr. Lucas has excluded reference to the royal family with rare exceptions, rightly holding the opinion that he was a good it better feeling that in view of the position of deal of a snob and that there is nothing Lord Glenesk and his family as neigh- incredible in the story, although it is bors on Decside of the late Queen Vic oria a dalmoral and as trusted friend for many years it would be violating that his name never appeared in the lists the obligations of hospitality and good of parties chronicled in the Morning Post sness. This restraint will no doubt be hall and said to the recorder of names, regretted, though thoroughly respected and approved of, since the glimpse which said to have qualified for his appointment is afforded as of the simple and intimate relations makes us feel that many very endearing traits of the sovereigns might have seen revealed to us. The same is had turned him to account. true with regard to the long friendship are," was his answer; "and I am Charles between the Berthwick faintly and the James Yellowplush." The Times, which

with the Acta Diurna of Rome, of A U. C fifteenth century, when news sheets were The official Noticie Scritte of Venice in the middle of the next century was only circulated in manuscript. It was either Bellingham refuses to be shaved. exhibited or read out to audiences, who paid a gazzetta apiece for the privilege of hearing the news, whence came the word "gazette." In England the com- bring us into touch with the general conposing and circulating of news letters had long been practised, but it amounted to little more than public letter writing on a large scale, until a printed sheet called the Weekly News was issued in 1622. Through the rest of that century and for a lopg time afterward the pumphlet was favorite channel of communication between the publicist and the public Instead of writing to the papers as we do our ancestors when they had anything to say pointed independently. It will be remembered that George Sand wrote political pumphlets in the middle of the nireteenth century, for example. In 1673 the idea of inserting advertisements was conceived, and in 1895 one ingenious pubtisher recommended his journal by suggesting that gentlemen could oblige their their private affairs on the half of the paper which was left blank for the purpose. In 1703 the first daily paper appeared; but while there were already writers of position as leader writers was deplorable. contemptuously of the "bla'guard news Writers named, of "Croker and the scribbling set." In two the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn pro posed to exclude from the bar all persons the editor of the Times to dinner.

cordial, except under the Common- as Henry Morton in "Old Mortality " way in the reign of Charles I : were diate parent we are not told much Peter possessing in their spoken words

of the Morning Post appeared in 1772. It was probably the successor of one of Inn. pages, measuring twenty inches by fouruntil attracted by the gayeties of the metropolis" he transferred his energies admitted. to London and journalism. In 1780 hel-

or trivial anecdotal taint is Mr. REGINALD wished a friendlier editor installed. Thack- only man, next to himself, fit to be For-Marning Post" (The John Lane Company). Post, and Mr. Lucas declares that readers the father says his work is "beyond praise" of his published letters are justified in and that "Addison could not have written aste to record their doings and utter- One evening he stopped in an entrance "I am Mr Thackeray." by previous service in fashionable circles upon a humble footing and to have believed, rightly or wrongly, that Thackeray grew out of the Daily Universal Register and began life in 1788, was first printed by steam in 1814, but our author does A natural attroduction to the personal not mention the date for the Post. history of the Morning Post, so to speak. Headlines are not new inventions, as any from 1772 to 1849, when it came under the one who has seen the original newspapers management of the Berthwick family, is announcing the victory of Trafalgar and a sketch history of journalism, beginning Nelson's death will know. The street "barkers" are an ancient nuisance. When 585, where we find if not the form of Bellingham murdered Mr. Perceval in modern newspapers at all events a good 1812 the papers made great play with deal of their spirit. Modern journalism his name As soon as the excitement may be said to have had its origin in the began to subside the street shouters cried "Third edition! Third edition!- Courier common enough in Germany, although the Courier'-Bellingham! Bellingham! - Late application of printing to the purpose news! Late news!" This brought a renewed does not seem to have occurred to any one. rush of buyers, who eagerly opened the "We stop the press to paper to read: announce that the sanguinary villain These sketches and anecdotes illus-

trating the status and methods of the press in the first half of the last century ditions when the connection between the Morning Post and the Borthwick family came about. The position in brief was this A Mr. Crompton, a Lancashire paper manfacturer, had a mortgage of \$25,000 on the paper. Mr. Michele, who then had charge of it, vainly endeavored to meet his payments and after two years of urgent appeals to various persons for help was obliged to give up the battle. Thus the paper passed into the hands of Mr. Crompton, who appointed Peter Borthwick to be his editor and so initiated the association which remains to this day

When Edmund, son of Edmund Ironside, returned from his exile in Hungary country friends with the news and write in the eleventh century, bringing his daughter Margaret, who was to become Queen of Scotland, there came in the family train one Bartuic. The name is found in Hungary to this day. The courtier private apartments so quietly that not idmitted excellence the plight and status appears to have gone north with Marof these who would now be in an honorable garet and to have been Scotticised as any one of what was going to happen in an some bitterness mingled with his des- written an important leader for the Posa Member of Parliament spoke may reasonably be identified as his de- wick on discovering what had happened scendant, went into England as hostage dragged Mrs. Norton out upon the streets. and the Duke of Wellington for James I when Henry V. allowed his to her intense delight, and wherever they wrote, in a phrase which would have prisoner to visit Scotland. Returning were forbidden to pass he effected a astonished and enraged the gentleman home, he received a grant of land in built Borthwick Selkirksbire and on it Castle. His son was called to the House of an English lady to her home on the other Pears in the fifteenth century, the seventh who had written in the daily papers, and Lord gave refuge to Queen Mary and it might be. At last they reached the without going to bed, dividing his time stream flowing through a property that wenty years later Lord Chancellor Lynd- Bothwell and enabled them to escape from Tutleries and met with a gruff and im- between ballrooms and his desk. As was said once to have belonged to the hurst offended his supporters by inviting their pursuers, who surrounded the cas-The relations between the press and Charles. A direct descendant of this man young Lieutenant being summoned, and choice spirits founded a famous little band, and thenceforth Lord Glenesk's Parliament have never apparently been was Thomas Borthwick, whom Scott drew her magnificent eyes did the rest. He paper called the Out.

viewed any project of publicity with wick, Midiothian, in 1804. The race were in the Rue de Rivoli. jealousy and apprehension and as late probably all agriculturists. After passas 1875, when Lord Hartington moved to ing through the schools and graduating were a cause of frequent and grave anx- Mr. Gladstone was credited with defining. The war affected Lord Glenesk directly. rescand all rules of restriction on publica- at Edinburgh University he married very lety. At one time he was compelled to a deputation as a noun of multitude signihis proposal was not accepted, advantageously, having good looks as give up his house, whereupon the family fying many but not and might conceivably lead to prosecu- bride being Margaret, daughter of John came to the rescue and offered their hos- and they said what they thought without tion in case of misrepresentation or abuse. Colville of Ewart, Northumberland He pigality until matters improved, an act scruple in June, 1866, a paragraph The usual manner of showing disapproval was now a student at Cambridge, having which reflects credit upon both parties commented on the extreme inconvenience in the olden time was to have the pub- decided no doubt that continued study and which the Borthwicks never forgot, imposed on the Ministers and the interlished speech burned by the public hang- and membership in an English university This anxiety was accompanied by severe ruption of public business by the determan, and this method of suppression was were valuable. In 1830 his son Alger- overwork on the part of Peter Borthwick, immation of the Queen to stay at Balmoral used as late as 1744. The usual way of non, eventually Lord Glenesk, was born, which resulted in seriously impaired when her presence was required in Lonreporting speeches was that employed by In 1832 an accident gave Peter his start health. Meanwhile. Algernon was in- don; and later on they admitted this Dr. Johnson for the Gentleman's Maga- in public life. He happened to attend a creasing his own credit and that of his pleasantry in French: "What enlivens zinc where the debates were attributed meeting to demand the immediate suppaper in Paris. In January, 1852, Prince Paris Bal-immoral. What saddens Lonton to the Senate of Lilliput the editor took pression of slavery in the West Indies. Louis Napoleon sent for him to come to don Balmoral." Borthwick gave up the what surreptitious notes he found possi- Indignant at the exaggerated charges the Elysee and thanked him for his kind- Oul when he married, in 1864. ble and trusted to his memory for the made against the owners, he made an ness to him. The Post then and ever Lister, niece of the Earl of Clarendon rest. Dr Johnson contributed an elo-unpremeditated speech in their favor afterward was friendly, or rather per-quence, style and grammar which the This made such a stir that he was soon feetly fair, toward Napoleon and his famspeakers were no doubt often far from engaged in what is now known as stump- ily, and this was deeply appreciated by that she was handsome, and we are told ing the country. In 1835 he was elected them. On this particular occasion Alger- that she had a taste for literature, with this period, when the character to Parliament. He sat until 1847, when non told the Prince that he should often at least one highly creditable volume to and fortunes of the British press were he visited Jamaica. Having seen the require information, statistical and gen- her credit, about Lord Chancellor Clarenunsettled to a degree, the first number necessity of securing a reliable income, eral, from his Ministers, and the Prince don and his friends; but her ill health he turned to law and was called at Grey's promised that they should give it and that forced her to live a great part of the time the many Advertisers, and its original and his thoughts turned instinctively to him personally through his secretary; English spas. The tributes of respect title was the Morning Post and Advertiser. journalism. How and when he first be- but Algernon always spoke his mind and affection paid her by her husband With the exception of one day, when the came connected with the Morning Post is frankly and acutely to his father in his and children are of the highest order editor was indisposed, it has been since not known, but it must have been before private letters, and about this time he We are told that her brilliancy, tact and then as regular as the morning sun and the change of management in 1849; so it writes to him a long and keen analysis of ambition had much to do with her hushas outlived every one of its contempora- happened that when the new owner had the situation, saying among other things band's ever improving fortunes, and their ries. It consisted originally of four to reorganize the office he found an editor "Unluckily, France is 'polygame.' She een, but soon expanded to eight pages from anxieties and thought of betaking rather illegitimate; a Republican, a Red In 1775 the editor was the Rev. Henry himself to the diplomatic service. He Republican; and some people swear she Bate, who appears to have been a man of even wrote to Lord Aberdeen for the ap- has an Emperor in reserve. . . . varied gifts and strenuous character, pointment of Consul-General at Bogota. There are three Powers in France, the dered the powers of direction and control He was the son of a clergyman and had Whether he changed his mind or the ap- Salon, the Shop and the Street. I think In 1876 the proprietor of the Post died himself been rector of a parish in Essex pointment was refused is not known. He we can work 'round the Shop and the Mr. Borthwick's position at this date turned again to the bar and was duly Street to our friendship; in fact, we have was that he possessed an interest to the

opera. His extraordinary career ended newspapers. Algernon was enterpris- the family. ing, practical and industrious, and he During the pairnal's life the best known secured results in England as well. His men of letters can be traced in its columns. father wrote him concerning a telegraphic from Coleraige to Kipling, from Southey despatch that it had raised the paper 50

The fixed determination of the Borthof "Vanity Fair" was angry at finding inaccuracies are often referred to in their The official was information, while so far as judgment. accuracy and literary ability were concerned they had no intention of yielding precedence. It was a long and arduous struggle. Consequently the author finds it amusing to insert at this point a patronizingly kind letter from the "great Delane," though not written until long after, in 1875, throwing a scrap of social gossip to his contemporary, oblivious of preended rivalry, as much as to say. think this kind of thing is in your line. We are not inwon't do for the Times." formed whether the Borthwicks printed this trivial item about a slight accident to the Duchess of Manchester and her riend, but we may feel quite sure that Mr Delane could not have scored a more acutely painful hit; for the Borthwicks, while giving fashionable news, distinctly objected to being regarded as nothing more than purveyors of things concerning ocial doings. Algernon Borthwick was still on duty in

> famous beauty Mrs. Norton in the streets on that eventful day. At a soirée given by the Prince President on the evening before the affair to a few high officials and friends Mrs. Norton approached Algernon as he was conversing with the British Ambassador and asked the latter to lend her a certain pamphlet. The Ambassador expressed regret that he had next-morning in payment. At that point wish for, to see a coup d'etat." The Make the paper pay. must have heard the little conversation. passage by explaining, aided by Mrs. Norton's beauty, that he was escorting

All this time Peter Borthwick's affairs Meanwhile he was fond of writing Borthwick would always be able to reach in Italy, on the Riviera, or at desolate ready to his hand. Still, he was not free has for husbands a King, a young King them with us to a very great extent, extent of one-third in the profits of the

When he became editor of the Post his Damn the Salons." quirelied with the Post and founded eldest son. Algernon, was 20 years of age.

Peter Borthwick's health was now so tered into agreements by the terms of another paper, fighting three duels in the Algernon was for some time at a school serously impaired that Mr. Crompton gen-which he was entitled to the first offer process. it is asserted. Next Mr. Bate. in France, where he acquired the com- erously insisted on taking him abroad now Dudley in virtue of the conditions plete facility in speaking and writing Algernon meanwhile had done so well Rideout's death. In any case he was to attached to a bequest of property, bought french which was to be invaluable to in Paris and so clearly proved his capacity have entire control of the paper for life the reversion of another living in Essex. him throughout life. Later on he was that he found himself at the age of 22 He got his claim confirmed by a decision having possibly wearied of the gay life sent to King's College School in London, established as acting editor in London, of the Court of Chancery, so that he was of the city, and here he spent large sums but he did not go to a university. He His father had already succeeded in show-master of the situation to this extent, on improvements in the church and the evidently selected from among the variing an increased revenue from the paper that even if he failed to buy the property but when the incumbent died the ous interests to which his father had paid through his management. Father and the new purchaser could have no voice Bishop refused to induct him, and he attention the career of diplomacy; but son maintained a frequent and detailed in directing its policy. Borthwick was to was obliged to continue his secular occuit is clear that there was need for him to correspondence, and we are able to obbe the sole arbiter of that. This, added
pations. Fortunately for him he was find employment and earn his living withserve that Algernon grasped the reins to the provisions concerning Borthwick's in high favor with the Regent and be- out delay. The staff of the Post offered firmly from the very start, was not afraid time limit and the price fixed in Mr. Ride came chanceller of the diocese of Ferns, the most available opening, and Peter of responsibility and possessed both the out's will, somewhat complicated the with a valuable rectory attached, and Borthwick appointed his son to the im- will and the way to make himself the mas- situation, but though Borthwick was litter on a barenet. In 1816, in the course portant position of Paris correspondent ter in fact as well as in name. When the unable naturally to pay the whole price of roots near bly, he took the field as a at the age of 20, the salary being £4 is, father returned from abroad Algernon down, a wealthy Yorkshire gentleman county magistrate with a body of year a week. From the outset Algernon manry and militia and behaved with formed his own opinions and expressed matters were very much involved and tunity. It may be remarked here that matters were very much involved and tunity. It may be remarked here that such gallantry and effect that he was them fearlessly. From the outset also Peter Borthwick had no longer the Borthwick not only promptly repaid Mr pathanis thanked and presented with a he won his father's approbation, expressed strength to contend with fortune. He piece of plate. He was also an author at first guardedly but sometimes with died on December 18, 1852, and Algernon tinued his debtor for gratitude, and handand produced numerous works, including enthusiasm. The Post soon came to be found himself saddled with very heavy somely acknowledged it, saying that he at essay on the poor laws and a comic quoted daily by the important Paris responsibilities, including the support of had made three fortunes out of the paper

his life Lord Palmerston carried on an Turkey, as indeed he always did. We are Celtic and Huguenot and Teutonic blood to Alfred Assis Apart from taxes the per cent, in the city; Algernon had earned uninterrupted correspondence with the not told that his action was in any way it is not likely to suffer deterioration. the state of a paper a century ago great laurels, and Lord Palmerston had Borthwicks, father and son. Nor were influenced by the favorable reports re- Our ideals influence the newcomers, the was infinitesimal, salaries were few and not only been quite delighted but had their realtions only official and political; ceived from his brother, but we do know newcomers do not destroy our ideals. It is confidently that George Borthwick became a Major-Beyond all question, it is confidently friends and were occasionally guests at General in the service of Turkey, and it is ad the first regular war corre- impetuosity. The telegraph was erratic Lord Palmerston's country seat. in the probable that the Post was as well supin the sense of Archibald Forbes, and Algernon could not always score the middle of the last century political parties plied with exclusive information from high for these are the priceless possessions in Russell men who were actu- successes he might have won had it were not so sharply and prevocably de- sources in this case as it generally con- which the welcome invaders are glad to fat of the fighting instead of worked regularly. One of his Post arti- fined as is the case now. The ins and outs, trived to be in critical emergencies. Sir be allowed to share

proprietor of the paper after the acting "quite equal to Johnson," and his mother never impossible for the assailant of A record free from all mere gossiping him on the regency question and he "If the Protectionists come in you are the there was not wanting the sudden transition of sentiment which may be observed Legas's volume on Lord Glensek and the eray had a good deal to say about the eign Secretary." On another occasion in learned counsel who find themselves seemed to be that England should apalternately opposed and associated in point a prince to rule Turkey when the the law courts. The Post always denied subservience to any Minister or party be under the British flag, to muzzle Rus-As Peter Borthwick said, it was Postite wicks was to have their paper regarded as before all things. Personal relations with probably an invention, that the author of importance equal to the Times, whose a Minister were advantageous if not essential to the managers of the paper; private letters. They could not ignore Lord Palmerston's views on foreign affairs in-law: "Dilke told me he read my speech their incomparable inferiority in actual were generally agreeable to them, there to Harcourt, who said: Borthwick, in circulation; but that need not prevent was nothing to make the connection rethem from securing the newest and truest pugnant or difficult, and although he was neither a Conservative nor a Protectionist the Post was always Protectionist he became their Minister, if they did not become his agents

Extracts from their correspondence

show the relations, in one of Lord Palmerston's letters to Peter Borthwick he coins a phrase about Austria which is fully equal to the famous remark of Metternich that Italy was "only a geographical name"; and he declares that Austria is only a diplomatic expression," and that while "geographical Italy has at least a common language, diplomatic Austria has not even that cement." A letter written by him to Algernon Borthwick in 1858 is almost a state paper on the dangers of invasion and the principles of national defence; and in another he criticises the English of the Queen's speech and he frequently imparted information which enabled the paper to gain credit for the correctness of its forecast. unconsciously amusing letter from Lady Palmerston to Algernon Borthwick says Paris when the Prince Napoleon made his that she had sent away all the reporters coup d'état, and in a fragment of autobecause she was afraid they might put biography written a few weeks before in his paper some great flourishing achis death he gives an entertaining account of his experiences in company with the count of her party; but on second thought she is afraid that if nothing is said about it it might look peculiar and as if they were ashamed of their company, so she encloses a list of the guests and other particulars and begs that he will print them. Altogether the Post exercised the predominant influence on Borthwick's career. Before he was 22 years old he was appointed editor, with full powers sent his copy to England, whereupon to guide and educate his fellow men age when no man can hope to enter upon Algernon offered to lend bis, stipulating after the manner of the press. It was that she should give him breakfast the an anxious time. The Crimean War hardly aspire to office, but it had not was brewing and the young editor's been convenient to share his wife's im one of the French Ministers came up and responsibility was great. Mr. Crompton patience and enter fifteen years earlier asked Mrs. Norton if he could not be of happily had no literary or political yearn- In 1887 he was made a baronet; but he some service to her, if the French could ings and did not hamper him in any way not do something to detain her. Her He was a simple Lancashire business man, reply was: "There is only one thing I and his instructions were very simple: writers made mistakes which he never

President was not five feet away and was to be his heir and successor in the the Earl of Bathurst in 1893, and his soi ownership of the Morning Post, but when Oliver, who had now passed through Ox He turned around and with his usual Algernon found that there was no mention ford, was considered peculiarly suitable slow manner quitted the salon for his of him in the will and that the paper had for a diplomatic career. been left to Mr. Crompton's nephew he however, was a true son of Peter an the slightest impression was made on announced the fact to his mother with Algerron in his inclinations. He had Borthwick. Sir William Borthwick, who hour. The next morning young Borth- perate resolve to keep cheerful. We get while he was still in Balliol on affairs glimpses of events all over Europe in Greece at a crisis and in 1894 formally through Borthwick's correspondence with joined the staff of the paper. Before foreign Ambassadors and persons of long he was acting editor, and when a distinction. By 1862 he felt his feet and new man was appointed the former man allowed himself greater freedom of action. | had died) he was the power behind the Physically he was capable of unlimited throne, even if he did not sit on it. In exertion, and on one occasion he is known 1894 Sir Algernon became Lord Glenesk. side of the river or the square, whichever to have passed three nights together a title which he chose from the name of a perative refusal; whereupon he made the though his regular and society engage. family In 1898 Lady Glenesk died, which tle, and the ninth Lord held it for King lady do the explaining. It ended in a ments were not enough, he and a few was a severe blow to her devoted hus-He and his comalso categorically refused, but suggested rade Owls, who varied at different times wealth when reports of its proceedings. Peter Borthwick was directly descended that there was one means, and summoning the brief existence of the sheet, and armised London to the gractice which had begun in a small from Scott's Henry Morton. Of his immediag a file of soldiers he placed the pair mystified and armised London to the gractic public life the Post had always beunder arrest, had them escorted across last degree. Fact and fiction were so lieved in and supported him. In the Boer encouraged From the first Parliament Borthwick was born in the parish of Borth- the forbidden courtyard and set at liberty intermingled that it is now quite impossible to separate them; but one of its frequently to Oliver Borthwick, his close clever fictitious quotations may be cited. friend, and corresponded for the paper.

letters to each other are delightful

In 1872 Borthwick ceased to be titular editor of the Post, but he never surrenpaper. In the owner's life he had enin the event of its being sold after Mr. Andrew Montagu his money but confor other people and expressing his eternal gratitude and friendship

ag the stene from a point miles away. cles of this period his editor father pro- abused each other roundly and did their James Hudson, formerly British Minister A French critic in an interview with

which he proceeded to define. His idea Sultan fell shortly and that Syria should sia, mystify Bismarck and content France Borthwick even made a public speech in defence of the Turks, and he writes to his wife an adverse criticism of her brotherselecting the Turks, has made as great a mistake as the Almighty when he adopted the Jews as the chosen people."

The year 1880 was one of the most event

ful in Borthwick's life. His wife had tried to make him enter Parliament soon after they were married, and some efforts were made in that direction. It was only in that he came out as a candidate; though he was not destined to succeed until five years later, he received public recognition for his valuable services through his paper and was made "Sir Algernon." His travels on the Continent year and to Constantinople, where he had three special audiences with the Sultan and dined with him, brought him important acquaintances and connections His own fortunes were thriving now, an he had more freedom and leisure. 1881 came the most critical moment his career. The price of the Post had for many years been threepence. Borthwick had tried in vain to get Mr. Rideout' consent to reduce the price to one penny He believed that the Standard and the Telegraph, his formidable rivals, were right in their policy of charging only a penny. Now he decided, against strong emonstrance, to take the step. He was right. Within seven years the circulation of the Post rose by leaps and bounds until the revenue had been multiplied tenfold About the same time he became one of the founders of the Primrose League and the somewhat disputed and obscure history of that highly prized honor is furnished.

In 1885 Sir Algernon entered Parliamen being now 55 years of age, obviously an a great parliamentary career. He could was now able to afford an estate in Scotland for the season, and if his Powould have allowed had he been on the Minister laughed, said "That is not in my In 1858 Mr. Crompton died. He had spot it did not matter so much as in province" and turned away. The Prince always led Borthwick to believe that he former years. His daughter married life became imperceptibly merged in tha

of Oliver In Lord Randolph Churchill's brief and war his son, Mr. Winston Churchill, wrote Hisson-in-law was Colonel of a Gloucester-By a strange coincidence they lived in a which you get your money's worth. house called New Longwood, which had pared for him. The ordeal which he was of from \$12 to \$16 a month. spared had in course of time to be en-

dured by the Minister's own descendant. Unhappily Oliver Borthwick's lungs were not strong, and he never spared himself. The combined result of over work and physical weakness led to a pre mature death in 1905. His enduring monument is "The Oliver Borthwick Memorial Morning Post Embankment Home," des tined to set upon their feet the discouraged frequenters of the Embankment, who, oddly enough, are of a different class from the people whose last refuge is the parks and can be restored to decent lives

which the other sort cannot, it appears. Lord Glenesk died peacefully on Novem ber 24, 1998, leaving behind him many grateful hearts which he had comforted even at serious strain to his pocket, in The Post he bequeathed to his daughter, Lady Bathuret

Handsome portraits of Lord and Lady f the former and present homes of the Post adorn the volume

Common Sense From Columbia.

peller the reader might find 'much to instruct and entertain him in The American of the Future and Other Essays, by BRANDER MATTHEWS, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University (Charles Scribner's Sons). We cannot stand "thru," however; we do not like catalog," and we are unable to perceive why any one should write "developt and yet use the word "renounced" in the same sentence, where consistency would require "renounct."

These blemishes in orthography, irritating as they are, do not wholly destroy the value of this collection of essays, in which Professor Matthews deals with American character, the Americans and British, American manners, American humor, the speech of the people, question of the theatre, reform and reformers and standards of success.

The author does not dread any evil onsequences as likely to result from the admixture of races due to the present flood of immigration into this country The source of strength in the founders of the republic was character; and while When the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 the American type of character may be Throughout the last fifteen years of began Borthwick stoutly championed somewhat transformed by the infusion of law of England and the English language,

At one time the Prince Regent was part nounces the best letter he ever saw and best to hold or storm the fort; but it was at Turin, cherished different views and Tolstoy which Prof. Matthews makes the DUELLING CENTRE OF PARIS. wrote to Borthwick that he believed the text of his paper on American character do strive to amass wealth, but this is largely due to the fact that money mak- ory has been turned into a gar let where ing is the outward and visible sign of success. Napoleon told part of the truth scenes of bloodshed formerly when he said the English were a nation there, the Grande Roue has been the grande of shopkeepers; but he should have added centre of duelling in France. Its history that they were a nation of shopkeepers however, is innocuous compared "We are a trading comwho could fight. munity," Prof. Matthews admits, "but we island in the Seine. are a trading community just as Athena was and Venice and Florence." Neither those ancient communities however. nor any existing nation under the sun ever equalled this land in the lavish devotion of private wealth to public uses. It is innocently insisted on accompanying ! more difficult to accept unreservedly the author's assertion that in no country of the Old World is the prestige of wealth less powerful than it is here. In saying he dietinguishes between the men this actually engaged in the great money making enterprises, who are highly respected if they are 50 per cent, honest, and the mere possessors of fortunes which others

have gathered together. The Columbia professor emphasizes in witnessed some 250 encounters, and his essay on the Americans and the British a point that is invariably overlooked by the "hands across the sea" school in comparative criticism of the two nationalities. Notwithstanding the prevalence of Anglomania in some social strata Americans are not at all British in motive or feeling and have no desire to be British or to be considered British. To illustrate the ignorance of America which formerly prevailed in England Prof. Matthews relates that at a dinner in London the wife of Hamilton Fish was asked by the wife of a British Cabinet Minister what the great lakes of America were. She said she knew Wenham Lake (whence ice used to be exported to England), but wanted to know the names of the others And yet Ontario and Erie and Huron and Superior are as important to the British Empire as they are to the great American republic. When such ignorance as this existed up to the outbreak of the civil war it is no wonder that a sympathetic understanding between the two peoples was long delayed. It is only since the Spanish-American war that we have of the professional really felt in America that "blood is

thicker than water." Perhaps the most original of the essays attempts distinctively to define American humor. "It is generally genial," he tells The latter had no notion of the use of his eles may reveal now and then one or and sentenced to three years imprison eem to hold the patent on the combinaments is imaginative exaggeration, and students the courts have taken a lenient this he illustrates by the story of Mark view. Twain when he was staying at Onteora. where the rooms were divided from ones of the Great Wheel, which was constructed next room change her mind. In a sim-

PHASES OF TIPPING.

omplaints of Paris Walters A Case of Holding Out Tips on Law.

of the things that will be with mankind the ground. The wheel's interest in the always. It is true that there are places affair is the advertisement it gains from where tips have been abolished. A new an encounter of the sort. London hotel, for example, began with. Duelling is on the decrease, the manaand maintains the regulation that any employee accepting a tip will be dismissed, but many visitors complain that men will admit it, but it is a custom and the service is slack, that bellhoys and has to be respected, even by those who feel attendants are only alert when the eye of its absurdity. In the vast majority of Consequently the prohibition still remains well as intellect in his favor, in 1827, his of his daughter's governess. Miss Giblett, Before all things the Owls were censors. St. Helena to guard the Boer prisoners, stay at this hotel convinces many that Lady Bathurst went with her husband. after all tipping is one of the things for brings the fight to an end is a mere scratch

> been built by the British Government for all tips are abolished at his establishment. of the third Earl Bathurst, the Colonial advertisement. A head waiter writes a level with the expert. Secretary of the day. Napoleon died be- to the papers saying that men of his callfore it was ready for occupation, but he ing would be the first to welcome the had expressed the strongest antipathy suppression of tips if hotel managers for the residence which was being pre- would quadruple their present salaries -We work sixteen to eighteen hours a day " "We must know French. English and German, and with our mean pay we have to count on our pourboires.

Another head waiter, who has worked hotels eighteen years, writes: "I assure you that if I were a hotel client I would never enter a hotel where tips were given. have myself committed many acts of sabotag [wilful camage] at the expense of customers who were not generous. I have seen things done to customers for which if I had been the client I which give impetus to the sword arm. would have killed those who did them. I believe that's why we get less in tips than ten or twenty years ago. The tip is almost extinct and we, the employees

have had enough of begging." "Paris waiters," said a London man who goes to Paris frequently with his family, "are a clever lot. I spent a week with my family at a well known Paris Glenesk and Oliver Borthwick and views hotel. Upon leaving I gave fairly generous tips to the persons who had served me. I gave a louis (\$4) to my table waiter and a louis to the head waiter. Not long after I had returned to London I If the author were not a simplified got a letter from the waiter politely asking me to tell him how much I had given the

> "He explained that the tips in the hote were 'en tronc,' that is they went into a general fund and were divided pro rata He wrote that the head waiter had told him I had given him only five francs. while he assumed that I must have given the head waiter a tip quite as large as the tip he received.

> "I didn't know whether to notice the letter or not. Finally I wrote to the manager of the hotel, telling him about the waiter's inquiry. Returning to the hotel not long ago I made inquiry for my waiter and learned he had been discharged by the head waiter after the receipt of my letter to the manager.

"Weil, that made me mad and I left the hotel instantly. It struck me that the head waiter ought to have been discharged for holding out and violating the morali-ties of the 'en tronc' tip system of which the manager approved. Apparently the head waiter had been deceiving his underlings for a long time, hence the suspicion which resulted in the waiter's letter of inquiry to me, and the subsequent tragedy."

Tips have received legal recognition in a decision by a London Judge in a suit brought under the workmen's compen-sation act. The driver of a delivery wason had been thrown from his wagon and injured and he sued his employers, an express company, for compensation under the law.

It was disclosed that the driver's wages are was disclosed that the driver's wages were 56 a week and that he picked up in tips about \$1 a week. Judge Bacon held that the driver's tips were to be considered as part of his wages and the company was ordered to pay him half his total wages during his illness accordingly.

Sword Encounters Which Take Place Nov. adays at the Great Wheel

Since the Ile de la Jatte of tragic men the children play, little mindful that of the old duelling ground

One of the very last of the meetings the had a fatal ending. The nature of h husband's engagement was kept as from the wife of a duellist He by her to a restaurant near by she and he left her and the child on the pretext of a billiard match. He never saw them again, as he fell, pierced to the he in the second bout.

Duelling is a less serious business writes a Paris correspondent of the Pali Mall Gazette, since these "affaires d'hon neur" were regulated at the foot of the great rotatory which plunges Parisings in midair. The present manager has save one or two have had a serio-com rather than a grave aspect. One of the exceptions was the celebrated battle between the Vicomte Maro de Pully and the Baron del Prat

It was a tremendous setto. Vicomte de Pully was left handed, his right forearm having been amputated as the result of a shooting accident. Early in the engagement he was badly wounded in the ribs, the sword point of his adversary having deeply entered his body. But though the blood gushed, he continued to fight gamely on. The umpire wrenches his sword from him by force. As a conse quence of his wound M. de Tully had to keep his bed six months.

Four or five years ago there was another sensational case of spitting the enemy The two men who faced one another were M. de Villette and M. de Malory. The latter was rather seriously wounded When M. Dubois, the famous "maitre d'armes," fought with M. Damotte, the latter received a slash thirteen centimeters long in his leg as a proof of the prowes

The French law forbids duels, but takes no steps to prevent them. Yet it is sometimes moved in spite of itself. One of in this volume is that in which the author these occasions was when M. de Villaz killed M. Pietri, a Corsican journalist us, "even if it is sometimes grim; it is often arm, whereas the former was an expert ironic, and it tends toward imaginative swordsman. He was found by a Seine exaggeration. The humor of other peo- jury to be guilty of voluntary homicide another of these characteristics, but we ment. In other cases where men have been killed as occurred a year or two The most distinctive of these ele- ago in a combat between two Rumanian

The historic pitch is just at the base

another by walls of burlap Mark Twain by an English firm named Basset at the complained that the partitions were so thin time of the Great Exhibition. A gravelled that he could hear the young lady in the strip bounded at one end by a sapling and at the other by two palms in tubs measilar vein is the description of a negro ures exactly thirty metres, the regulawhich James Russell Lowell attributed tion length for a contest with swords. The to a rural Yankee: "He is so black that width is two meters. When a duel takes charcoal would make a chalk mark on place, which occurs about twenty times a year, the ground receives some sort of preparation, the gravel being scraped off and replaced by sand. The wits of the boulevards declare that the Great Wheel pays its dividend by its duels, charging £2 a time. As a matter of fact there is LONDON, July 39. The tipping system no tariff at all. The only payment paid nay be ranked with the poor as one is a "pourboire" to the men who prepare

ger tells me. Its present form is so attenuated that it is ridiculous. Most Frencht hese morning engagements under shados on the wrist. This is partly due to th A Paris hotel keeper announces that system of duelling in vogue, known as the "methode Baudry." Its chief claim

> Baudry, the inventor of this simple "true." is a reputed swordsman, but in half an hour he will show you how to disconcert the ablest antagonist. The principle is to hold your sword out straight he and keep it there. By these means you can, bar accidents, defy the other to do his worst. He can hardly press the tire for fear of piercing himself. Feints and counters are rarely practised on the actual field; movements are the simplest the straight thrust is met by an almost rigid arm.

Military officers fight the flercest; they do not stop for the first scratch. Again their reasons for fighting are generally of an intimate and private character is generally a case of "Cherchez la femme," whereas the civilian is often inspired by political motives. Elections let loose the duellist. Quarrels between politicians who were rivals at the polls led to at least a couple of encounters at the Great Wheel this year. Journalism and the Chamber provide the major part of the scenes at this corner of the Champ de Mars, which, appropriately near the Ecole Militaire, is opposite the site of the old Galerie des Machines, one of the last of the vestiges of the exhibition of ten years ago.

Socialists are by their principles averse to the duel, but some have recourse to the duel, but some have recourse "tout de même" to the arbitrament of arms. Quite recently the Deputy M is generally a case of "Cherchez la femme

"tout de même" to the arbitrament of arms. Quite recently the Deputy M Messimy fought with a penman who had attacked him in print. The notorious Sarrant and Pugliesci-Conti duel did net take place here, but on the outskirts of Paris. In this case the director of the combat was M. Clemenceau, M. Sarrant schief at that time at the Ministry of the Interior. The incident which led to the spectacle of two middle aged gentlemen in their shirt sleeves trying to pierce one another occurred at the Palais Bourbon itself.

No duel is complete without M. Rougier.

No duel is complete without M. Rougier No duel is complete without M. Rougier-Dorcières, who must have presided over more affairs of the kind than any one living. He is a journalist by profession, but is an acknowledged authority of the etiquette of duels. Some of these meetings have a thoroughly theatrical equipment with a cinematograph, a big equipment, with a cinematograph crowd, a roped ring, and the rest are rigidly private and limited to principals, seconds and director of the combal Adventurous persons climb sometime into the Wheel and view the assault from the combal and the combal an above ground. The last theatrical fight was between M. Thomequex and M. H. de Pierrebourg. It was as crowded as

prizefight
There is something symbolical in the fact that boxing contests take place of the other side of the Grande Roue from the duels. The English method of set the dueis. The English method of settling disputes is gaining ground—at least as a pastime and a sport—in France. It looks as if the game of fisticuffs is treading hard upon the heels of the chevaller esque appeal to steel. At this Paris Wonderland important glove fights take place on Saturday nights during the associates on Saturday nights during the secondary.

place on Saturday nights during the see The Grande Roue, therefore, makes holder of the new and the old method regulating disputes, of proving who the better man. Sword contests of take place at the Great Wheel, figl with pistols are celebrated at the Pades Princes.